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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1925.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Mysore Imperial Service War Fund.

READ—

Letter No. 258—M. S. B. dated 27th May 1925, from the Secretary, Mysore Soldiers' Board, forwarding for approval of Government a set of rules for the administration of the Mysore Imperial Service War Fund, passed by the Board at their 14th meeting held on 4th April 1925.

ORDER No. G. 502-13—MILY. 274-24-2, DATED 17TH JULY 1925.

Approved.

2. The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette* is requested to publish the same in Part I of the *Mysore Gazette.*

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. *Chief Secretary to Government.*

RULES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MYSORE IMPERIAL SERVICE WAR FUND.

1. The administration of the Mysore Imperial Service War Fund vests in the Mysore Soldiers' Board.

2. Applications for relief from the fund will be considered by the Soldiers' Board four times each year, *viz.*, in the first week of March, of June, of September and of December. In urgent and special cases of distress, the Vice-President may himself dispose of the applications and intimate the fact to the Board at its next meeting.

3. Ordinarily the relief will be confined to the amount of income, but the Board shall have the liberty to draw upon the principal.

4. The following persons will be eligible to receive relief from the fund.

(*Note.*—The various classes are entered below in the order of preference.)

(*a*) The families or dependents of the combatant ranks and non-combatant personnel of the Mysore State Forces who lost their lives either as a result of the Great War or as a result of overseas service or other active service operations in India.

(*b*) The combatant ranks and non-combatant personnel of the Mysore State Forces who have been disabled either as a result of the Great War or as a result of overseas service or other active service operations in India.

(*c*) Demobilised soldiers (for subsistence allowance or scholarships during the period of their training in any handicraft).

(*d*) Men recruited in the Imperial Service Troops and the Mysore Horse or enlisted before the Armistice and the families and dependents of soldiers who went to the war and who are in distress owing to no fault of their own.

(*e*) Children of soldiers who had gone to the War and whose claims for scholarships have not been considered by the Education Department.

5. Applications for relief may emanate from any of the following sources:—

(*a*) The Commandant of the Regiment or the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

(*b*) The Deputy Commissioner of the District or the Amildar of the Taluk.

(*c*) The individual in need of relief.

6. (*a*) When a claim is put forward by the Commandant of a Regiment it should be submitted through the Chief Commandant who will satisfy himself as to the necessity for the relief by investigating the circumstances of the claimant.

The application should contain particulars regarding (1) name, (2) age, (3) caste or religion, (4) the general financial position of the claimant, (5) the extent and adequacy of a bonus or pension if any, already granted, (6) the number of minor children, (7) the services rendered by the family, (8) any special circumstances of hardship and (9) in the case of dependents the degree of relationship to the deceased.

(b) When the Deputy Commissioner desires to put forward a claim, he should, in the first instance, verify from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, the nature of the services rendered by the soldier or ex-soldier concerned and any other relevant particulars such as length of service, war service and conduct while serving. If after verification the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that the case is one deserving of assistance he should forward the recommendation to the Soldiers' Board with the particulars mentioned in (a). A recommendation from the Amildar should be forwarded through the Deputy Commissioner.

(c) When the Soldiers' Board receive an application direct from an individual desiring relief, the application will be referred to the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops or if necessary to the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned for furnishing the information referred to in (a) and (b) above.

7. Communications submitted in accordance with (a) and (b) of the preceding paragraph should specify the form of relief deemed most appropriate in each particular case, *e.g.*, (a) the payment of a lumpsum for housing accommodation; for marriage of an unmarried daughter; for relief of distress or the redeeming of a mortgage (b) or an annuity for maintenance; a scholarship for education etc.

The amount of relief payable will be at the discretion of the Board.

8. Donations from the fund on the following scale may be granted:—

(a) To individuals permanently disabled from wounds received in action.

		Rs.
1. Officer	... ...	100 to 200
2. Soldier or follower	... ...	50 to 100

(b) When an officer, soldier or follower has died or been killed in active service, to the family of the deceased as below.

		Rs.
1. Officer	... ..	100 to 200
2. Soldier or follower	... ..	50 to 100

The Boards will decide each case on its merits.

9. Relief for redeeming a mortgage or for relief of distress will generally be granted only once in the case of each applicant out of the fund. In exceptional cases on the recommendation of the Chief Commandant or the Deputy Commissioner, additional relief may be granted.

10. Recommendation for relief to men in service will be considered only in specially needy cases and on strong grounds and granted only after satisfying the claims of individuals referred to in rule 4 (a) to (c) above.

11. Money remaining over and above the expenditure incurred in relieving distress and any portion of the fund itself may be utilised for such purposes as the Board may deem fit provided they are directed towards the amelioration of classes of military men referred to above or the commemoration of their deeds.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT

Report on the working of the Jails and Lock-ups.

READ—

Letter No. 517—25-25, dated 20th April 1925, from the Inspector-General of Prisons, submitting the report with the usual statistical returns on the administration of Jails and Lock-ups in the State for the Calendar year 1924.

ORDER No. P. 231-43—PRIS. 77-24-4, DATED 17TH JULY 1925.

Recorded.

The number of admissions of prisoners into the two Jails and the Lock-ups in the State increased from 6,348 in the year 1923 to 8,261 during the year under report and the daily average number of prison population also rose from 1158·17 to 1197·31.

The number of prisoners admitted to the Bangalore Central Jail and the Mysore Jail was 2,772 and 715 respectively against 3035 and 704 in 1923, and the maximum number on any one day was 888 in the Bangalore Central Jail and 200 in the Mysore Jail.

It is regrettable that the number of juvenile offenders, which showed a decline in the previous year, again went up during the past year, the number of such admissions during the past three years being 78 in 1922, 49 in 1923 and 60 in 1924. The increase was due to the abnormal number of such admissions to the Lock-ups during the year, *viz.*, 24 against 7 in 1923.

Among convicts as a whole, those sentenced for offences under Sections 379 to 381 and 461 and 462 I. P. C. were far in excess of those sentenced for other offences. Convicts for murder and culpable homicide were less than in the previous year.

The cash earnings for the year under review were Rs. 27,801 against Rs. 20,963 during the year 1923, the average receipt per head of working population in the Jails being Rs. 34-1-9 against Rs. 26-2-3 in the previous year ; but these figures are no index of increased output or better sales during the year, since the realisations of the old arrears and from sales of old stock by auction and of woollen carpets at the Wembley Exhibition were included in the earnings. The question of devising measures for improving the production in the Jails and finding a ready sale for the articles is under the consideration of Government and orders have been passed appointing a small committee to go into the question and make recommendations.

The cost per head of prison population in the Bangalore Central Jail was Rs. 131-4-4 and that in Mysore Jail Rs. 193-15-4 during the year against Rs. 96-14-9 and 169-15-0 respectively, and the average cost of maintenance in the Lock-ups was Rs. 143-11-8 against Rs. 138-13-1 in 1923. The increase in the average cost has been explained to be due to the increase in Jail population and to the high contract rates of diet articles.

Health and Sanitation in the Jails and Lock-ups were good throughout the year, though the total number of deaths increased from 10 in 1923 to 12 in 1924.

There was no overcrowding in any of the Jails and Lock-ups except occasionally in a few stations where Special Magistrates Courts are located. The question of the construction of a new Central Jail is under the consideration of Government.

Out of two escapes from the Jails, during the year the one who escaped from the Mysore Jail is still at large. Vigorous efforts should be made to recapture him and those who escaped during the previous years and remain uncaptured.

Government regret to observe that in spite of their observations in the reviews of the past two years, the inspection of the Lock-ups by the District Magistrates still leaves scope for improvement. The District Magistrates should see that no Lock-up in their Districts is left uninspected in any year.

It is gratifying to note that as a result of religious, moral and general instruction imparted in the Jails, the progress of the prisoners, both Juvenile and Adults, in regard to their literacy, morality and general character has been satisfactory. But as observed last year there has been no tangible proof of the interest taken on the part of the public in the reclamation of the criminals by the formation of discharged prisoners' aid societies, etc.

The proposals of the Inspector-General in the matter of giving effect to the several recommendations of the Indian Jails Committee should be expedited.

The administration of the Jails and Lock-ups in the State was on the whole satisfactory during the year.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Mulberry topes.

READ—

Letter No. 1244, dated the 16th December 1921, from the Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, submitting for the orders of Government, the resolutions of the Agricultural Board, regarding the measures to be adopted for encouraging the growth of mulberry *topes*.

2. Further correspondence ending with letter No. 802, dated 26th March 1925, from the Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, forwarding for the orders of Government, extracts from the proceedings of the meeting of the Board held on the 14th March 1925, together with the resolution passed on the occasion, in the matter of the concessions to be granted for encouraging the growth of mulberry *topes*.

ORDER NO. I. C. 343-52—A. & E. 68-21-9, DATED 15TH JULY 1925.

In the letter first read above, the Agricultural Board recommended the following measures for encouraging the growth of mulberry *topes*:—

(i) that people wishing to grow mulberry *topes*, may be given suitable lands wherever available (not necessarily *gomal* or other communal lands) on certain concessions, such as exemption from the payment of assessment or the levy of reduced assessment for a number of years;

(ii) and that the Sericultural Department may establish demonstration farms to prove the utility of such *topes*, to the raiyats.

2. The Director of Agriculture who was consulted in the matter, is of opinion that these proposals which have the support of the Revenue Commissioner, may be sanctioned in their entirety, and that the Deputy Commissioners may be authorised to transfer to the Department of Sericulture, at the instance of the Superintendent, blocks of land not exceeding seven acres, for the formation of mulberry *topes*.

3. The matter was again referred to the Agricultural Board for opinion: and in the second letter read above, the Secretary to the Board of Agriculture has communicated the resolution of the Board re-affirming the previous resolution, with the addition that such lands might be given to the people on "Shraya" tenure, wherever necessary.

4. Government consider that it is necessary to encourage the growth of mulberry *topes*. They are accordingly pleased to sanction the following concessions in the case of people who desire to raise mulberry *topes*:—

(1) Unassessed Government waste lands and assessed dry land (if unoccupied at the time of disposal for ten or more years continuously) may, where no objection exists to its grant, be given free of assessment for three years from the date of the grant, after which the assessment fixed shall be levied as specified below:—

4th year	...	...	...	¼ assessment.
5th "	...	...	...	½ "
6th "	...	...	...	¾ "
7th year and thereafter		...	...	Full "

Gomal lands and lands set apart for other communal purposes should not ordinarily be given out for raising mulberry *topes*.

(2) The lands may be given to the applicants at an upset price to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioners. In the event of there being more applicants than one for the same land for raising a mulberry *tope*, the lands should be disposed of by auction. When the land asked for by an individual exceeds 50 acres, it should be granted only after obtaining the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner.